

**International
English for Speakers of Other
Languages
Expert Level – C1**

This paper must be returned with the candidate's work, otherwise the entry will be void and no result will be issued.



8984-75-075
(EL-IESOL 5)
Sample paper 1

Candidate's name (Block letters please)

Centre no

Date

Time Allowed: 3 hours

- Listening
- Reading
- Writing

Instructions to Candidates

- Answer all the questions.
- All your answers must be written in **ink** not pencil.

For examiner's use only

Question	L1	L2	L3	L4	Total	R1	R2	R3	R4	Total	W1	W2	Total
Candidate's score													
RESULTS:	LISTENING				READING						WRITING		
OVERALL RESULT:													

Listening Part 1

You will hear eight sentences twice. Choose the **best reply** to each sentence. Look at the example. If you hear: "How's life?, How's life?" the best reply is b). Put a circle around the letter of the **best reply**.

Example:

- a) Fairly well.
- b) Not too bad.
- c) Getting old.
- d) A bit long.

1. a) Let's hear your proposal.
b) To the bride and groom!
c) You can do that another time.
d) They'd like that very much.
2. a) Shall I speak more slowly?
b) What does he mean?
c) What have you got in mind?
d) Why don't you trust him?
3. a) Don't worry, I won't.
b) Sorry, I won't do it again.
c) That's right, I have.
d) No, I don't thanks.
4. a) Yes, we enjoyed it.
b) No, I can't understand it.
c) Yes, it was pretty awful.
d) No, that can't be true.
5. a) That's awful!
b) I couldn't do it.
c) What a relief!
d) I can help him.
6. a) I beg your pardon.
b) Excuse me.
c) Never mind.
d) Don't blame me.
7. a) I'll do my best.
b) I wouldn't dream of it.
c) You can't be certain.
d) It serves you right.
8. a) When did she write it?
b) Why do you say that?
c) Is she a famous writer?
d) What do you think of it?

Listening Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle around the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation once only. Look at the questions for Conversation One.

Conversation 1

- 1.1 What are the couple talking about?
- a) A college exam.
 - b) A driving test.
 - c) A medical check-up.
 - d) A job interview.
- 1.2 How does the woman feel at the end of the conversation?
- a) Confident.
 - b) Nervous.
 - c) Impatient.
 - d) Relaxed.

Conversation 2

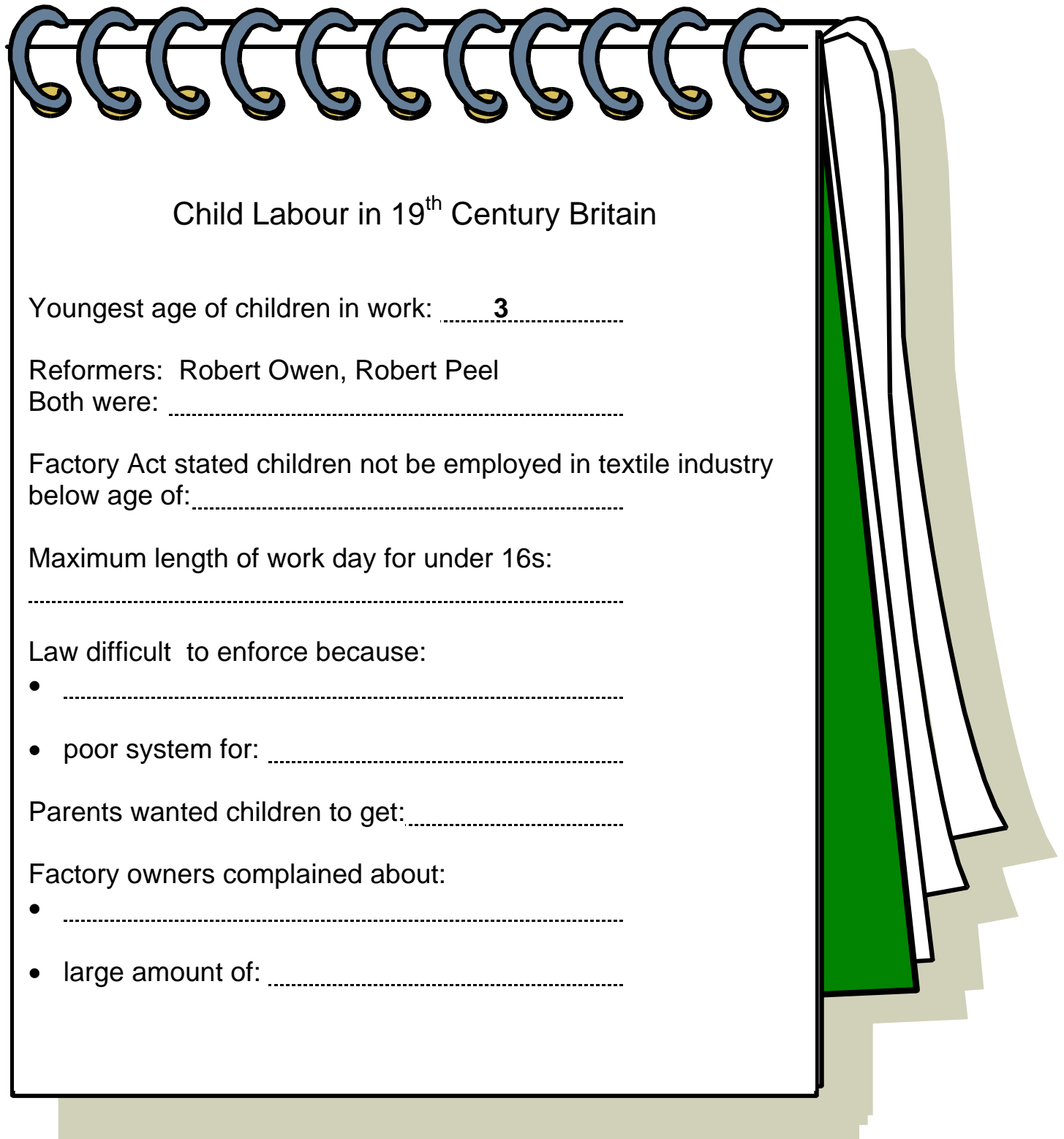
- 2.1 What is the relationship between the two speakers?
- a) Husband and wife.
 - b) Work colleagues.
 - c) Workman and client.
 - d) Waitress and customer.
- 2.2 Why is the man going outside?
- a) To go the shops.
 - b) To unscrew a pipe.
 - c) To meet someone.
 - d) To look for something.

Conversation 3

- 3.1 Why did the woman go to the States?
- a) For a business trip.
 - b) For a family holiday.
 - c) To sort out a family crisis.
 - d) To meet an old friend.
- 3.2 What is the man likely to suggest next?
- a) Helping the woman with her work.
 - b) Cooking a meal for the woman.
 - c) Going away for a holiday.
 - d) Dinner in a restaurant.

Listening Part 3

Listen to the extract from a lecture and complete the notes. Do **NOT** write more than three words for any one answer. First look at the notes. The first one is done for you. You will hear the lecture once only.



Child Labour in 19th Century Britain

Youngest age of children in work: **3**

Reformers: Robert Owen, Robert Peel

Both were:

Factory Act stated children not be employed in textile industry below age of:

Maximum length of work day for under 16s:

.....

Law difficult to enforce because:

-
- poor system for:

Parents wanted children to get:

Factory owners complained about:

-
- large amount of:

Listening Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle around the letter of the correct answer. First look at the questions. The first one is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: What is Helena's job?

- a) Teacher.
- b) Politician.
- c) Church leader.
- d) Secretary.

1. How do the three speakers know Helena?
 - a) She used to live near one of them.
 - b) She is related to one of them.
 - c) They used to work together.
 - d) They were at school together.
2. Why does the woman think Jack might have gone into politics?
 - a) His background.
 - b) His interest.
 - c) His behaviour.
 - d) His appearance.
3. When they used to see Helena, what was her main interest?
 - a) Pop music.
 - b) Shopping.
 - c) Politics.
 - d) Riding.
4. What does Peter mention as an enviable aspect of Helena's job?
 - a) Hosting interesting social events.
 - b) Writing influential articles.
 - c) Being able to influence decisions.
 - d) Meeting well-known personalities.
5. What is John's job?
 - a) A university lecturer.
 - b) A school teacher.
 - c) A journalist.
 - d) A film critic.
6. What does Peter attribute Helena's success to?
 - a) Her good looks.
 - b) Her contacts.
 - c) Her determination.
 - d) Her speech-making skills.

7. What is the most recent contact any of them has had with Helena?
- a) A children's birthday party.
 - b) A visit to Helena's house.
 - c) A Christmas card.
 - d) A reply to a congratulations message.
8. Why didn't the woman speak to Helena?
- a) She doesn't enjoy making polite small talk.
 - b) She didn't want to interrupt her when she was busy.
 - c) She was embarrassed by how much she'd changed.
 - d) She is dissatisfied by recent government policy.

Reading Part 1

Read the text and fill the gaps with the correct sentences (A – H.) Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

Stamp Collecting

Stamp collecting doesn't stick to kids the way it used to. It isn't 'cool' or 'hip'. Yet, arguably, this hobby is still one of the most popular in the world. In Britain there are about 3 million people who buy stamps they never intend to lick and stick on a letter. Many of them will gather at Stampex, the most important UK stamp fair of the year. Perhaps it is not surprising that Britain cannot let this hobby go. 1.

Nowadays, about 14,000 stamps are brought out worldwide every year, so collectors tend to specialise. 2. And of course every collector dreams of making a fortune. A rare Swedish stamp went for £1.4 million in auction.

3. The UK industry alone is worth about £200 million. Stamp collecting at the top end of the market is performing well. It is not unknown for a single customer to spend thousands in one transaction. All sorts of people collect stamps, including the country's richest elite. 4. But it has been revealed that the late pop star Freddie Mercury, collected stamps from his native Zanzibar.

Some in the industry believe the decision to issue special stamps as a revenue raiser was, in fact, a blow to the hobby. By the end of the 60's it had become nigh on impossible to collect all the stamps being printed. 5.

The Internet is also changing the game: an estimated 10% of sales occur on the web. 6. Hence the continued demand for events you can attend like Stampex. It seems stamp collecting as a hobby is not yet on the way out.

- A But most collectors like to actually handle their stamps.
- B The hobby also makes extra income for post offices.
- C After all, it all started here with the issuing of the Penny Black.
- D It may be in ships or aircraft, or stamps from a particular country.
- E Most of these collectors like to have their anonymity guarded.
- F All collectors feel a natural pressure to keep on collecting.
- G Stampex has maintained its domination of the UK market.
- H The evidence points to some collectors no longer even trying to keep up.

Reading Part 2

Read the following text then read the ten statements A-J. Five of these statements are correct according to the text. Tick (✓) the boxes of the correct sentences. Do **NOT** tick more than five boxes. Leave the other five boxes blank.

In the morning, John was the first to wake. It was already late. The sun was high overhead. The first days had gone by when the beginning of the morning light had been enough to waken them. It was time to fetch the milk.

John looked at the lump of blanket on the other side of the tent and decided to let it sleep. He crawled out of his own blankets, put his sandshoes on, picked up the bundle of his clothes and a towel, and slipped out into the lonely sunlight. Taking the milk can with him he ran down to the landing-place. He splashed out into the water and swam hard for a minute or two. This was better than washing. Then he floated in the sunshine with only his nose and mouth above the water. Seagulls were picking minnows from the surface not far away. Perhaps one of them would swoop down on him by mistake. Could it tow him by flying while he clung to its black, hanging legs? But the seagulls kept well away from him, and he turned on his side again and swam back to the landing-place. Then he ran through the trees to the harbour, put his clothes and the towel and the milk can into the boat, and pushed off.

He rowed hard for the beach by the oak tree below Dixon's farm. The sunshine and warm, southerly wind had almost dried him before he reached it. He gave a dry polish with the towel to the bits of him that seemed damp, put his clothes on, and hurried up the field.

- A John woke up later than on previous days.
- B John shared the tent he slept in.
- C John fell over when he left the tent.
- D John washed before having a swim.
- E John was frightened of seagulls.
- F John didn't get dressed in the tent.
- G The farm was on the beach.
- H John thought that rowing was difficult.
- I John wasn't completely dry when he reached the beach.
- J John knew the way to Dixon's farm.

Reading Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are ten questions about the texts. Decide which text (A,B,C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A

Many slang expressions are used by members of a particular social and professional group, and nearly all slang is used between people who know each other well or share the same social background. So, it is usually a mistake for 'outsiders' (including foreigners who speak fluently) to try deliberately to use slang.

This can give the impression that they are claiming membership of a group they do not belong to. There is also the danger that the slang may be out of date. When slang gets into books, it is often already dead. It is best to wait until one is really becoming accepted as a member of a community. One will then start hearing and subsequently using their slang naturally along with the rest of their language.

B

To become proficient in this language, students build up a far greater knowledge of idiomatic English and they learn to eliminate grammatical and stylistic mistakes. This involves a systematic revision of all the most important aspects of grammar and construction, and this book is designed to help in this task, if followed methodically. In compiling it, I have had only one criterion: I have considered what, in the light of my experience, seem to be the things that advanced students still have difficulty with, and I have given most of my attention to these things.

C

Research has shown that if students learn 2000 basic words in English, they will be able to understand 80% of the English language. Based on their frequency, we have carefully selected 2000 words that form the core vocabulary of English. These include both difficult words and difficult verbs that students need to fully master to progress in English. Thousands of authentic example sentences clearly show how these are really used in speech and writing. We wish you rapid progress.

D

A much more intriguing question is to ask what is happening to English in countries where people don't use it as a mother tongue. A highly complicated question, as it turns out. Finding out about the numbers of foreigners using English isn't easy, and that is why there is so much variation among the estimates. There are hardly any official figures. No one knows how many people have learned English to a reasonable standard of fluency - or to any standard at all, for that matter. New regional standards of pronunciation in everyday life are appearing and there are often real problems of mutual intelligibility between people who would all claim to speak English.

In which text does the writer:

1. give a student advice?
2. intend to help a high-level student develop their English?
3. approach the subject academically?
4. aim at lower-level students of English?
5. admit to some lack in his/her knowledge?

A

Which text is saying the following?

6. Imitating other people is a good way to learn.
7. It is important to speak English accurately with precision.
8. Communication can be adversely affected by the way words are said.
9. Different groups use different expressions.
10. This book should be read from beginning to end.

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Do **NOT** use more than three words in your answer. The first one is done for you.

Rainbow Nations

People who dislike football won't be thrilled, but for the rest of us UK television channels are doing something truly wonderful: they are bringing us the Africa Cup of Nations. So even in bleak January we will get to see the world's most vibrant, exotic and often brilliant football tournament.

The Cup of Nations is the biannual contest to decide which country is the continent's dominant force; it is like no other soccer event. For a start, it *looks* different. So much of the football we normally see happens under lights, in the cold, whereas the Cup of Nations is largely played in the middle of some of the brightest days the earth has to offer, making the pitches shimmer and the players glisten. And the organiser's apparent determination to spread the fiesta to all parts of the map means that the crowds are dazzlingly diverse and novel as well. The 1996 tournament in South Africa was a green and yellow volcano of emotion. The 1998 and 2002 events were even more special as they allowed most people their first glimpse into the beautiful countries of Burkina Faso and Mali respectively.

The play is often special, too. The Cup has also become a shop window for the torrent of talent that has flowed out of Africa in the past decade. This season, very, very few English Premiership clubs don't have at least one African on their books.

The effect of this is controversial. European interference in the 2002 tournament was blamed and it was said to be tedious. And then there are those who argue that African soccer can't develop while its best players are enticed elsewhere. What's indisputable is that a secure, well-financed football culture is no guarantee of success. While countries such as Senegal and Cameroon – relative newcomers to football - produce a host of stars, Scotland - the home of the professional game - struggles to produce a single decent player. But forget the politics. Ignore the hail clattering on your window. Tolerate the bizarre noises emanating from the commentator as he fails to get his tongue round the players' names. Just enjoy an absolute and unexpected treat.

Example:

What is the African Cup of Nations?

Football tournament

1. Who are the 'rest of us' in paragraph 1?

Those who

2. How often does the Africa Cup happen?

3. Why do the 'pitches shimmer' and the 'players glisten during the Africa Cup?

Because of the

4. When was the Africa Cup held in South Africa?

5. What had many people not seen before the pre and post Millennium events?

6. How long have African players been leaving Africa to play abroad?

7. How many of the top English football clubs now have African players?

8. When were negative comments made about the Africa Cup?

9. What seems easy for Cameroon, but not for Scotland?

10. What is difficult for the commentator in the Africa Cup?

Writing Part 1

You are involved in planning a new club for people in your area to get together and practise their English. Read the e-mail you received from one of the other planners and then write the **article** that he requests. Write between 150 and 200 words.

To: Sofia
From: Giorgio
Subject: New Club

Please could you write an article for the local paper about our new club? Make it sound really interesting so we get lots of people. I've attached the suggestions that were made in our last meeting. Do include any more details that you think would help to attract people.

TALK ENGLISH CLUB

Proposed programme:

- Meet Fridays 7.30 Parkside School Hall
- Refreshments
- Debates: eg
- Invited speakers: eg
- Films: eg

Cheers

Giorgio

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Writing Part 2

Write a **composition** about a teacher who made a particularly strong impression on you and describe how he or she has influenced your life in some way. Write between 200 and 250 words.

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End of Examination